WHITE OR BROWN EGGS PREFERRED

People in Different Cities Have Decided Preferences for One or the Other.

NO INDICATION OF QUALITY

Color of Shell Is Almost Entirely Dependent on Breed of Fowl That Laid It—New Breed Has Been Developed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although the color of an egg shell is no indication of the chemical composition of its content, people in different cities and in different parts of the country have rather decided preferences for either white or brown eggs. The wise producer considers the likes and dislikes of his prospective customers, even though they may be based on a mistaken notion. A brown egg is just as nutritious as a white egg and a white one is just as full of meat as a brown one, says the United States Department of Agriculture. If a person's color idiosyncrasy is satisfied, however, he may get a little more good out of the egg he eats.

Color Depends on Breed.

The color of an egg is largely, or almost entirely, dependent upon the breed of the bird that laid it. In general the American breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes—lay brown eggs. As all these breeds have red ear lobes, it may be said that red lobes mean brown eggs. The brown egg is popular in New England and brings a premium on the Boston and Providence markets. Although the content of this egg is the same as that of a white one, there is a difference in the covering. The shells of brown eggs are harder and the skin just underneath the shell is tougher. In hatching, the chicks have a little harder work getting out than those that happened to develop in shells of lighter hue.

In New York the white egg brings a premium of 7 to 10 cents a dozen at some seasons, but it is probable that the New Yorker gets no more nourishment nor enjoyment out of his breakfast than the Bostonian, who pays a similar premium for brown eggs. Owners of poultry farms are well aware of this preference in the metropolis and, as a result, the commercial poultry farms in New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania keep fowls, mostly Leghorns,

Typical Lamona Hen.

that produce white eggs. The white-egg breeds, in addition to the Leghorns, are the Black Spanish, the Minorca and all the Mediterranean breeds. All of these breeds have white ear lobes.

White Eggs Preferred.

In Philadelphia the preference is largely for white eggs and this market draws largely from the same territory as New York for its highest grade eggs. Chicago gets farm eggs from all parts of the Middle West that are sorted and graded by those who pack them. There is no pronounced preference in that city. The Pacific coast prefers white eggs, and all of the large poultry plants, for which California is famous, keep Leghorns.

The Asiatic fowls, meat breeds that are kept only in small numbers, have red lobes and lay good-sized, brown eggs. The red-lobe-brown-egg and the white-lobe-white-egg rule held good in all cases until the Department of Agriculture developed a new breed. This new breed, the Lamona, is large enough to satisfy the farmer, the back-yard poultryman and the packer, and still is attractive to the egg producer. One of its most striking peculiarities is that it has a red ear lobe and lays a white egg. With so many big markets preferring the white egg this breed, with the additional advantages of size, good quality of meat, yellow skin and legs, ought to be popular.

COWS FRESHENING IN FALL

Records Show Animals Produce More Milk and Butterfat and Make Best Returns.

The time of the year that a cow freshens seems to have considerable to do with the profit she returns, says the United States Department of Agriculture. An analysis of the figures obtained from many cow-testing associations shows that in most sections the cows that freshen in the fall and early winter produce the most milk and butterfat and bring in the greatest income over cost of feed.

BREEDING FOWLS FOR COLOR

Excellent Plan Outlined for Securing Rhode Island Reds for Exhibition Purposes.

In breeding Rhode Island Reds for color in order to secure exhibition pullets, use a sire with a rich, red breast, free from shafting or lacing, and free from black ticking on wing bows and a rich red in fluff; mate him to females with dark rich red hackles with little or no black ticking and red in undercolor of back, to produce exhibition cockerels.

Sunshine Is Essential.

There are some things considered essential in garden making which may be dispensed with, but an abundance of sunshine is not one of them.

Green Manure Crops.

Sudan grass, millet, rye, etc., will make good green manure crops where the particular desire is to add humus to the soil.

Failures With Alfalfa.

Many of the failures to get a stand of alfalfa have been due to sour soils.

RATION NEEDED FOR GROWING BEST PIGS

Sow During Milking Period Should Be Fed Liberally.

Strong, Growthy Youngsters Must Have Supply of Bone and Muscle-Building Materials—Self-Feeder Recommended.

Liberal feeding of the sow during her milking period will pay for itself many times over in strong, growing pigs. The milking sow, as well as the milking cow, needs a ration rich in muscle and bone-building materials, the proteins and minerals because she must supply these materials to the sucking pigs.

"Compared with cow's milk, sow's milk contains about 82 per cent more protein (muscle and bone builder), 2 per cent more fat and 43 per cent more of lime and phosphorus (bone

Sow Must Furnish Rich Milk to Give Pigs Right Start.

minerals)," says the animal husbandry department at Ames. "Is it any wonder that sows get thin, even though they are well fed, when they must produce such rich milk as this? If the sow is properly fed, she will not only give the pigs the right start, but she herself will lose less weight."

One good ration recommended by the Iowa experiment station is: All the corn the sow and pigs clean up, and a slop mixture of three parts of wheat middlings to one part of 60 per cent tankage. Some lime, charcoal and salt may be allowed in addition. Self-feeding is recommended. When sows can be put on pasture, that is of course desirable, and then one-half of the slop mixture will be enough. Sudden changes in ration must be avoided. There is little danger of overfeeding during the milking period.

MILK IS QUITE NOURISHING

Usually Plentiful on Average Farm and Chickens Should Receive Full Allowance.

Milk is usually plentiful, on the farm, and the chickens should receive the benefit of this. Give the growing stock a feast of milk every day or two—no matter whether it be sweet, skimmed or sour. It is also good for the old fowls, especially those in molt. But with all kinds of fowls, and especially the growing stock, care should be taken to place no more before them at a time than they will consume in just a few minutes, for otherwise it soon becomes contaminated and unfit for the fowls.

FEEDING AT FARROWING TIME

Sow Should Receive Nothing But Warm Water for Twenty-four Hours After Pigs Come.

For twenty-four hours after farrowing, the sow should receive no feed, but plenty of good warm water. She should then be started on a thin slop of bran or ground oats, ground barley and a little tankage, the amount to be gradually increased, taking about ten days to get her on full feed. After ten days or two weeks, give the sow all the grain she will clean up twice or three times a day.

FEEDING SKIMMILK TO PIGS

Difficult to Put Exact Valuation on It as Supplemental Feed—One Excellent Rule.

It is difficult to put an exact valuation on skim milk as a supplemental feed with pigs. The rule which has often been laid down is as follows: To find the value of 100 pounds of skim milk when fed alone, multiply the market price of five hogs in cents a pound by five. If fed in combination with corn or barley, multiply by six.

Transplanting Tomatoes.

Transplant tomatoes twice if it can be arranged. This checks the growth and prevents their growing leggy. They are much sturdier and stockier when twice transplanted before going into permanent quarters.

Care of Eggplant.

Eggplant seed must not be kept too wet when it is germinating. It also should not be allowed to get cold. They do not require as much moisture in their early stages as other vegetables.

Make Hens Exercise.

Don't feed dry grains alone to your hens unless you want them to become too fat, and always make them scratch for all grain feed by throwing it in a deep litter.

Methods of Poultrymen.

Some poultrymen lose the majority of their chicks in hatching, others examine the mechanical devices on their incubators every once in so often and set things right before they go wrong.

Cause of Indigestion.

Give the flock a variety of feed, as the same ration over and over is one cause of indigestion. Parched corn makes an excellent supper for the flock.

Determines Poultry Success.

The feeder's ability to handle poultry in such a way that they will turn their feed into eggs, rather than fat, determines the success of a poultryman.

Make Good Greens.

Turnip tops make almost as good greens as mustard. Sow the early turnips thickly and then thin out for greens.

Protect Snap Beans.

If your early planting of snap beans is threatened by frost, cover with straw or soil until the danger is past.

Plan to Save Money.

Manure saved is money saved. Spreading it as made is the best practice.

Coat Dress Is to Be in Lead

The coat dress has long been a rising factor in the wardrobe of the American woman. Those who have worn them have loved them dearly, have known that dresses of this general character could not be duplicated in any way. But their champions have been few and far between until the coming of the present season. Now, observes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times, it looks very much as though the coat dress will lead them all.

For the spring season especially it has many attributes. It is warm enough without being too warm. It has the chic of a certain tailoring without being of too hard and fast a tailor's rule. It is trim looking, and, above all, it is so perfectly suited to all of the city outdoor activities which are so prevalent at just this season.

Then, there are many and various materials from which the coat dress can be made. It is as good in twill as it is in duvetyn. It is excellent in homespun, and it finds one of its finest expressions in some of the heavier silks. In fact, it offers the well dressed woman an opportunity to show her talent for dressing without any exterior coverings to mar the general effect.

As the openings of American designers show their newer creations to the world, more and more of this type of street frocks are to be seen, and from the enthusiasm of the women who are looking at them with a view to buying there seems to be no doubt that they will be eminently successful.

Does Not Require Tailor.

The coat dress is something which does not necessarily require a tailor to make satisfactorily. It is a dress which a clever dressmaker can do quite as well, and for that reason, it is often more becoming than the tailored suit of harder lines and more visible stitching. Also the fabrics for coat dress being of the softest possible texture, they then fall more closely in harmony with the lines of the figure and help a woman to appear at her most graceful best.

There is a coat dress made of satin and duvetyn, the upper section being composed of the former material and the lower of the latter. Then you can see at a glance how cleverly the ends of the full, puffed sleeves have been handled in order to repeat the heavier fabric there and to carry out the simplicity of the design of the coat. The color of this particular coat dress was dark blue, the upper section being of that same tone. Then the satin of that bodice portion was carried down underneath the skirt section, to make its lining. The lining was carried out to the very edge, so that when the skirt of the dress bobbed back and forth as its wearer walked along the

Striped Lining of Coat Dress Comes Through to Form Wide Cuffs.

street there appeared now and again that shiny glint of the satin that gave the frock lightness and ease and a decided gracefulness.

The neck of this dress is one of those exaggerated bateau lines that are allowed to stand straight around the throat. And in this case the satin is faced with the duvetyn, which gives, at that point, just a little variety of quality without in any way suggesting trimming. In fact, the only attempt at getting away from the solidity of two materials is when the buttons, only two in number, are added. They are of distinctly shiny dark blue composition, which adds variety of tone and a finish which happens to be just right.

Hat Matching the Gown.

The hat, then, is made from dark-blue satin, matching that which has been used for the dress. It is trimmed in that very new fashion of raising the mass of white flowers in front above the measure of the soft crown which gives that "snappy" little air so necessary to the smartest dressing of the season.

Into many of the coat dresses the general tendency for draping has been carried with a great deal of success. And this idea is perfectly illustrated by another coat dress made of a taupe-colored wool velours, in the lightest of its weights. Of course this material drapes better than any other woolen fabric, and it is no wonder that the designer has chosen it to carry out this model. Much in the manner of the draped afternoon and evening frocks, this coat dress has been wrapped around the figure until

An Interesting Coat Dress Constructed of Blue Duvetyn and Satin.

it has achieved a shape that is entirely consistent with the figure that wears it. The coat has that surplice, fichu line with a rolling collar carrying out the outline, and it ends in a bunch of draping over one hip where the fastening is marked by a brilliant green jade buckle. The fringing at the lower ends of the drapery is of the same shade of taupe from which the dress is made.

The lining of this coat dress is, perhaps, its most interesting feature. It is composed of a striped silk in colors of gold and green, with many varying shades of these tones woven into the pattern. The design takes a naive turn when the lining suddenly appears from its hiding place and proceeds to constitute the lower sections of the sleeves in lieu of large and spreading cuffs.

Ready for Wear at Any Time.

Women who have succumbed to the coat dress are stating positively that they like it better for street wear than any other sort of costume. They say it means so much to have one garment do the whole trick. They like the idea of having only to adjust one set of hooks and eyes, one set of one collar and one snap at the waistline before their dressing operations are complete. You know there is a great deal in that, especially if you happen to be busy all day long and when the elimination of labor in your dressing becomes something to be striven for.

A dress of this sort, once it has been completed by a designer who knows his business, is ready for wear at any moment, and with the minimum amount of toil it can be snapped into place with no trouble about collars and cuffs or waists and skirts or any of those nuisances to which women have become so accustomed that sometimes they fail to see how possible it is to do without them.

A French dress made in this coat dress manner had the interesting design of a simple chemise dress. Of course it had tremendous sleeves to make it look more like the thing it was, but other than that it has every resemblance to the little frock which has held its popularity through so many changes and chances.

Its sleeves were embroidered over their entire surfaces with bright Russian colors and there was a belt, quite wide and straight, posed down low over the hips, which held the coat in that form known as a Russian blouse. There was a high standing collar, loose around the throat, and this carried out the same colored embroiderings, closing at the side where the whole coat opened in a straight line reaching from shoulder to hem.

Still another coat dress was made of one of those soft English tweeds woven in stripes of dull blue and a warm tan. The stripes reversed their natural way of life and ran around and around instead of up and down. This frock, while it was lined with soft satin in an old blue tone, had no other vestige of trimming anywhere about it. The stripes were allowed to do their decorative work unmolested, and they succeeded in doing it in an entirely satisfactory manner.

USE BRIGHT COLORS FOR SKIRTS

Snappy Tints Pronounced Both in Silk and Wool Fabrics for Coming Seasons.

Separate skirts will have their usual run of favor for spring and summer, especially for sport wear, and plain skirts promise to be more popular this year than the plaited models. Of course, plaited skirts are shown, but the plain ones are in the majority, and this holds true, no matter whether the fabric is of silk, cotton or wool.

In plain silk skirts—that is, unplaited ones—all sorts of interesting trimmings are featured. One smart heavy white silk crepe skirt recently displayed was decorated with oval motifs in black, formed of French knots. Another had a deep border all around the bottom made of chenille floss drawn through, knotted and trimmed, the sash girdle having ends similarly finished.

Both in silk and wool fabrics there is apparently to be a tremendous vogue for high colors, red especially. Toreador, poppy and Chinese red are some of the names given the very vivid shade so much approved, and that sweater and blouse manufacturers are bearing in mind the fact that bright-colored skirts are to be approved by Dame Fashion is shown by the garments they are offering. A sport blouse of fine white voile may be trimmed with bands and pipings of plain red and white dotted voile, and the same vivid color touches appear in many of the new sweaters of white silk or wool.

That there are clever variations even in a conventional wool plaid is demonstrated by a plain model finished at the bottom with square tabs or scallops that follow the plaid for size. Two smart slit pockets are also let in, one on either side.

Paisley Trimming.

Some of the choicest of black satin gowns are trimmed solely with paisley bands.

The Kitchen Cabinet

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Have you found work that you can do?
Is there a heart that loves you best?
Is there a spot somewhere called home
Where, spent and worn, your soul may rest?
A friendly tree? A book? A song?
A dog that loves your hand's caress?
A store of health to meet life's needs?
Oh, build your house of happiness!
—B. Y. Williams.

EVERYDAY GOOD THINGS

If there is a baby or invalid in the family give them prune-barley water.

Wash a tablespoonful of pearl barley, add three teaspoonfuls of sugar and one cupful of stewed prunes. Pour over this mixture one quart of boiling water, cover and let stand for three hours, then strain.

Prune Cake Filling.—Chop one-half pound of steamed prunes, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a third of a cupful of boiling water and a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Mix and cook in a double boiler until thick enough to spread on the cake. This filling spread on bread or toast for luncheon or for sandwich filling is delicious.

Apples may be cored and baked until nearly cooked, then the centers filled with raisins and prunes. Cover with a meringue and bake until brown. Serve as a dessert with cream and sugar.

Gelatin Prune Dessert.—Soak one-half pound of prunes in two cupfuls of water overnight. Cook them in the same water until soft, then stone and cut them into quarters. To the prune liquor add enough boiling water to make two cupfuls, soak two tablespoonfuls of gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water. Add one-half cupful of sugar with a quarter cupful of lemon juice to the hot liquid. Strain and add the prunes and chill. Stir while cooling to prevent the prunes from settling. Serve with sugar and cream.

Apple Pudding.—Beat one egg, add to it a third of a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sugar and a cupful of thin sweet cream, then add two cupfuls of flour mixed with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Grease a two-quart pudding pan, half fill with pared and quartered sour apples, spread the batter over them and steam in a steamer two hours or bake in a hot oven. The apples if not easily cooked may be cooked a little before adding the batter. Serve with a lemon sauce or sugar and cream.

Trust not to-morrow's dawn to bring
The dreamed of joy for which you wait;
You have enough of pleasant things
To house your soul in goodly state.
—B. Y. Williams.

THE EVERYDAY PRUNE

In country places and small towns where one cannot always procure the fresh fruits, prunes are a most desirable fruit. The ordinary method of serving prunes (boarding house style) has put them into disrepute, but there is no fruit richer in food and with marked medicinal value. One pound of prunes will furnish more nutriment than the same weight of lean meat or bread.

Prune Bread.—To a pint of light bread sponge prepared with milk add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and graham flour to make a stiff batter. Add a cupful of steamed prunes that have been stoned and cut fine. Turn the dough into the pans and let rise, then bake in a moderate oven.

Prune Scones.—Cream one-quarter of a cupful of butter, add one-half cupful of sugar, one beaten egg and one cupful of flour sifted with one-half teaspoonful of baking powder. Add one-quarter of a cupful of mashed drained prunes, roll the dough into a roll and cut in rounds; dust with sugar and bake in a slow oven.

A prune omelet is one which the family will like. Stew, stone and mash the prunes, using a cupful, adding a little sugar if needed, spread over the omelet just before turning.

Children's Supper Dish. — Rub through a sieve one cupful of cooked prunes and the same quantity of cooked rice; add sugar to sweeten, if needed, a little grated lemon peel, an egg yolk beaten and thinned slightly with water; cook until well heated through. Serve with cream and sugar hot or cold.

Prune Bread Pudding.—Butter slices of stale bread, cover with hot milk, add layers of stewed prunes and repeat until the dish is full. Bake in a moderate oven until well heated through. Serve with sauce prepared by cooking a pint of water and a tablespoonful of cornstarch mixed with two tablespoonfuls of sugar; when well cooked add a cupful of orange juice. A beaten egg may be added and cooked in the mixture, if a richer sauce is required.

Prunes put through a sieve and added to the morning cereal is a good dish for the children.

When making prune pies add one-third as many raisins as prunes and the flavor of the pie will be improved.

Nellie Maxwell

Found Out.

Bishop J. S. Flipper said in an address in Atlanta:

"Be sure your sin will find you out. An Atlanta family had a parrot that took sick, and they sent it downstairs to be treated in the servants' quarters. The parrot remained downstairs several weeks. Then it was brought back, cured, to the drawing room.

"But always, after that sojourn downstairs, the parrot could never hear a bell without exclaiming crossly:

"'Oh, let the devils ring again.'"

Curses Really Amount to Little.

In the southern portion of the Apennine peninsula the remark, "May an accident befall you!" is only a friendly way of passing the time of day. But expression of the hope, "May you be carried home in four pieces," is due cause for riot on the spot. There are many ways, the world over, for cursing your enemies, but when you come down to it they are rather trivial things to say.

Red-haired people are said to be less subject to baldness than any other.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

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NURSE FOG

"Come, my dear little ones," said Nurse Fog, "and I will tell you a story."

"Come."

The Mist grandchildren gathered about Nurse Fog and said, "We want to hear your story."

Some of the Raindrop children came too, but every single Mist grandchild was on hand to hear the story.

"I wear a heavy dress of mist and fog," said Nurse Fog, "as I don't want creatures to see about when I come around. The reason for that is that when I come about I like to have everything my own way.

"And it is right that I should, for the King of the Clouds has told me so.

"What is more, Mr. Sun has told me so too. He doesn't even want to be around when I am.

"He has told me ever and ever so many times that when I wanted to tell a story to the Mist grandchildren he was perfectly willing to keep out of the way, for he knew that if he got in the way he would interrupt my story.

"I must tell you, too, of some of our friends, the Clouds. Now the gray clouds that look so thick and powerful are clouds which belong to the family of the King of the Clouds and Sir Robert Rain.

"When any one sees them in the sky they may know that there is going to be rain.

"They all gather together and talk things over and that is when creatures see gray clouds close together which look as though there were many of them talking.

"They're talking. Oh yes, they're talking. They're talking of the jump they're going to make to the earth. And all of them are talking about when they'll jump and how many of them will jump and just what sorts of jumps they will make.

"They very seldom have a long talk and change their minds. No, they don't do that.

"There are the clouds which belong to the family of Old Man Wind. They're a silly lot. They wear black suits and they look as though they were going to do something quite exciting and dreadful and then they usually don't do anything at all.

"That is, they do something but they don't rain. And rain is the most important thing. It is to our family, at any rate.

"The clouds which belong to the family of Old Man Wind look, as I have told you, as if they were going to have a wild and rough frolic.

"They begin all right. They bang things about and blow the Dust Brothers wherever they want them to go.

"They make chairs on porches upset—I mean the chairs upset and not the porches!

"They knock over things and raise a great old row and then they stop.

"And the rain has never come at all, and the people have been expecting it.

"Of course they think they're great clouds for joking and they have written a Book of Jokes. Every joke has been one they've made up and acted upon.

"They like to tell their jokes over and over and do the same thing time and time again.

"Wild and Rough."

"They're something like many creatures in that way.

"But they enjoy their jokes and as they are their own jokes it is just as well, for they're pleased with what they have.

"But when our family have a talk they act at once! They don't fool the people. They rain!

"Dear me, how silly it is to have jokes when one can wear a lovely rainy, misty dress and can hop, skip, jump and patter over the earth."

"Dear Nurse Fog," said the Mist grandchildren, "may we have a little game with the Army of Raindrops and the Raindrop children?"

"Indeed, yes," said Nurse Fog, "and I will watch the fun and will clap my foggy hands and will say in my deep, deep voice:

"'Hurrah! Hurrah!'"

Shaking Afterward.

When the nurse entered, her boy patient was in a furious fit of writhing convulsions. "What is the matter?" she cried anxiously.

"I forgot," replied the boy, "to shake the bottle before taking the medicine."

Proverb Enigma.

Good, better, best! Never let it rest
Till your good is better and your better best.

His Predecessor.

The teacher of the history class asked little Johnny who the "First Man" was.

"You remember," she prompted, "he was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"Well, it must have been Adam," said Johnny, "because George Washington married a widow."—Wayside Tales.

Enigma.

It is idle to wait for your ship to come in unless you have sent one out.

No Saving.

"My wife has stopped painting her face."

"You'll save something on cosmetics, eh?"

"Naw; the smart thing this season will be an interesting pallor, heavily applied."

Soft Soap.

She (pettishly)—I don't see why it is you find poker so fascinating.

Husband—It's the queens in the deck, my dear. They remind me so much of you.—Boston Transcript.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.35⅝; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.34⅞.

Corn—Contract spot, 67½c; No. 4 spot, 66.

Oats—No. 2 white, as to weight, 45½c; No. 3 white, as to weight, 44@44⅝.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, $1.08¾; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, 90c@$1.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $36; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $34; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $40; same in 100-lb. jute sacks, $37. These quotations are jobbing prices.

Hay—Receipts, 69 tons. The better qualities of timothy, light mixed, and No. 1 clover hay are quoted at $18 to $21 per ton.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 37@38c; do, choice, 34@36; do, good, 32@33; do, prints, 38@40; do, blocks, 38@39; do, nearby, 34@36; ladles, 24@26; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 22@23; Ohio rolls, 22@24; West Virginia rolls, 20@21; storepacked, 20; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 20@23.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 24c; Eastern Shore, Md., and Va., 24; Western, 24; West Virginia, 23½@24; Southern, 23; duck eggs, choice nearby, 30; duck eggs, Southern, 28.

Live Poultry—Young, smooth, 37@38c; per lb., do, spring, 1¼ lbs., 65@70; 1 to 1¼, 60@65; rough staggy and thin, 28@30; winter, 2 lbs. and less, 40@45; old roosters, 16@17; old hens, 4½ lbs. and over, 25@26; medium, 3 to 4 lbs., 25@26; white leghorns hens, 24. Ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per lb., young, 32c; white pekings, young, 36; puddle, 3½ lbs. and over, 35; smaller, poor, 28. Pigeons, per pair, old, 45@50c; young, 45@50. Guineas fowl, young, each, 2 lbs. 70@75c; old, each, 40@45. Turkeys, choice hens, 43@45; young gobblers, 36@38; old toms, 35.

Potatoes—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.50@1.75; New York and New Jersey, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.50@1.75; Western, No. 1, $1.50@1.75; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia McCormicks, do, $1.40@1.60; Southern Maryland McCormicks, $1.40@1.65; red potatoes, $1.40@1.60; all sections, No. 2, 75c@$1; all sections, No. 1, per 150-lb. bags, $2.75@3; No. 2, do, $1.75@2.

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, per brl., $7@8; do, No. 2, $5@6; sweets, North Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $4@4.50; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Delaware, per brl., $4@4.50; Eastern Shore, Virginia, per brl., $2.50@3.50. Yams, per brl., $3.50@4.50. Sweets, all sections, No. 1, per bu. hamp., $1.50@1.75. Yams, all sections, No. 1, do, per hamp., $1.25@1.50; sweets and yams, all sections, No. 2, per hamp., 50@75c.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red, and No. 2 hard, $1.45¼; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.55¼, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.38¼, c. i. f. track, New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, and No. 2 white, 76¾c, and No. 2 mixed, 76¼, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46½c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 37½@38c; do, extras (92 score), 37; do, firsts (88 to 91 score), 34½@36½; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21@22.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extra firsts, 27½@28¼c; do firsts, 25@27; storage packed, extra firsts, 29@29½; do, firsts, 27½@28½; New Jersey hennery whites, extra fancy candled selection, 38@39; do, uncandled, 36@37; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 30@36; do, hennery browns, extras, 32; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25½@31.

Cheese—State whole milk, flats fresh, specials, 18½@19c; do average run, 17½@18; State, whole milk, twins, fresh, special, 18½; do average run, 17½@18.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $1.31@1.36; do, garlicky, $1.26@1.31.

Corn—No. 2 for export, 70@71c; No. 3, 69@70; No. 4, 67½@68½; car lots for local trade, No. 2 yellow, 71½@72½; No. 3 yellow, 70½@71¼.

Hay—Timothy No. 2, $21@22; do, No. 3, $19@20; sample, $16@18; no grade, $14@16; clover-mixed hay, light mixed, $21@21.50; No. 1 mixed, $19@20.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 27½c; do, firsts, 26½; Western extra firsts, 27½c; do, firsts, 26½; fresh selected packed, 31@36.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE.—Calves—Choice to handy weight veals, per lb., 9½@10c; choice fat, heavy veals, 8½@9; fair to good, 8@8½; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 6@7; rough calves, 5@6.

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 7@8; stags and boars, 5@6; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@13; shoats, as to size and quality, 10@11.

CHICAGO.—Cattle—Bulk, $7.25@8.25; bulls and stockers steady; veal calves weak to 25c lower, considering quality; bulk vealers to packers, $7@7.50; lighter calves at 6@7; shipper paid $8.25@9 for handy weight calves; beef cows and heifers sold largely at $5.15@6.50, with canners and cutters, large, at $3.25@4.45; bologna bulls cashed mostly at $4.25@4.40.

NEW YORK.—Calves—Veals, $6@10; culls, $5@6.

Up in the Air.

"If I lend you money on this dirigible plan of yours, what security can you give me?"

Aviator—My priceless balloon itself.

Capitalist—Excuse me, but I am not accepting any inflated securities.—Science and Invention.

Interesting to Look At.

Mrs. Gilson—Does your husband enjoy dancing?

Mrs. Wilson—Well—some—when he is watching other people doing it.

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JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 16.

TOLL OF BLAST TO EXCEED 400

Thousands Injured, Monastir Virtually Destroyed

AMERICANS RUSH TO AID

U. S. Woman Missing—Mrs. William Brewster Not Heard From Since Munition Pile Exploded.

Belgrade.—Four hundred carloads of ammunition and high explosives stored near the railroad station at Monastir, Southern Serbia, exploded Tuesday at noon, killing several hundred persons, wounding thousands and virtually destroying the heart of the city. One half of the city's population was rendered homeless.

The victims were mostly children and soldiers. A church in which the children were worshipping collapsed under the detonation, while the barracks in which 1800 soldiers were having lunch was destroyed.

Immediately after the explosion fire broke out in various parts of the city. The panic-stricken inhabitants fled to the nearby woods and mountains, from which they watched their homes in flames burn. All telegraphic and telephonic communication from Monastir with the outside world was cut off. The first news of the disaster reached Belgrade from refugees who managed to reach Prilep, 30 miles to the northwest of Monastir. Several Serbian relief units were immediately organized and started for Monastir.

Six American women doctors of the American Woman's Hospital at Veles left there for Monastir as soon as news of the explosion was received. They were headed by Dr. Esther Lovejoy, of Richmond, Va.

Mr. William Brewster, of New York City, who conducted an American missionary school in the center of Monastir, has not been heard from since the explosion.

King Alexander has sent a message of sympathy to the victims and the government is dispatching a large sum of money for the immediate relief of the homeless.

The last reports are to the effect that soldiers and gendarmes are engaged in rescue work. The exact number of persons killed may never be known as far as civilians are concerned. The roll-call of the soldiers is being made, however, and it is said that the number of missing troops already amounts to more than 400.

JOFFRE WHITE HOUSE GUEST.

Hording Entertains At Dinner For French Marshal And Wife.

Washington.—Marshal and Mme. Joffre, of France, were the guests of the President and Mrs. Harding at dinner at the White House Thursday. A number of other distinguished guests were also present, including:

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand; the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hughes; the Secretary of War and Mrs. Weeks; the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Denby; Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Wadsworth, of New York, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and Mrs. Wadsworth; Representative Kahn, of California, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, and Mrs. Kahn; Representative Porter, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; General Pershing, Admiral Coontz, chief of naval operations, and Mrs. Coontz; Major-General Harbord, deputy chief of staff, and Mrs. Harbord; and Major General Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Lejeune.

HERO'S BODY UNCLAIMED.

Man Who Saved Slocum Passengers May Go To Potter's Field.

New York.—The police bureau of missing persons began a last effort to have the body of John F. Lynch, one of the General Slocum disaster, have a grave in potter's field.

Lynch, 74, died several days ago without friends and without funds. Acquaintances told of references he made to his son and daughter living in New England and it is for these the police have redoubled their search while the body rests at the city morgue.

Lynch was a member of the crew of the Narragansett when that vessel went to the aid of the burning General Slocum. He rescued many excursionists and was awarded a medal by the city for his heroism.

WHISKERS FOR POLICEMEN.

Will Make Celebration Realistic, Not Necessary To Form Disguise.

Sacramento, Cal.—A formal order requiring policemen and firemen to grow whiskers for the Days of '49 celebration, to be held here next June, was issued, City Manager Hale Seavey announced following a meeting of the Whiskers Club, of which he is "chief whiskerino."

He will also ask railway employes coming into the city to grow whiskers. Clubs adopted a rule that any member leaving his whiskers before May 1 must shave his head also.

FORD ENTERS DENIAL.

Declares Alleged Claim Of Return Of War Profits.

Washington.—Henry Ford has disclaimed any responsibility for printed reports that he returned to the United States Treasury approximately $29,000,000 in war profits. Replying to a question of the report, the Detroit manufacturer's secretary said Mr. Ford knew nothing of the statement and had declined reimbursement of the profits until he saw it in print.

TEXT OF

Genoa.—Following is the text of the Genoa conference agreement:

"The undersigned, at the final stage of the Genoa conference, on behalf of the governments assembled at Genoa, declare themselves in accord:

"The question of peace between the representatives invited to the conference, who have themselves declared their readiness to co-operate with the League of Nations in the frankest terms, and the establishment while the conference is sitting to which Germany is invited.

"By inviting Germany to every commission proved their readiness to facilitate the conference to take part in many an opportunity what the German delegation will have of showing European tasks of the conference ship Germany represents, and which the Germans have confidence indispensable to the success of the conference, which is the chief object of the Speaker. The Germans have expressed, made no attempt to evade this duty.

"At all conferences, including the present one, the question of admitting Germany has arisen. With the fighting which has ceased, the way the bill was passed, the message and went through the House of Representatives, was amended, the measure providing for the payment of $251,269,000, or 25 per cent of the total five appropriations Committee. It goes now to the Senate, in charge by Chairman Senator Naval Appropriations Committee, that many millions would be saved by the House bill, which the House chief asked to add, "had the Germans changed front and

"This treaty is the result of the conference. We understand that Germany has submitted to the Reparation Commission some of the principal

"In these circumstances, the conference is equitable that Germany should enter into an agreement with their countries and that the Allied governments have by the present decision of the conditions represented a

Signed: "